Democratic Senator or Congressman, the latter assumes a spirit of independence and declares his opposition. His utterances, however, are always given with reserve subject to the revision of Mr. Cleveland.

On a few occasions during the term of President Harrison it was muttered by a few partisans who were inclined to kick over the traces that "the man in the White House is interfering and trying to run things." President Harrison would, when pressed for advice, occasionally frankly tell a member of his party in Congress his views upon a given subject, but, with pos-sibly a half dozen exceptions, he never in-truded his opinions or tried to interfere with management of legislation in the hands of Republican leaders. This even his adversaries will admit, and those among his own party who were not warm in their affection for him openly say. With President Cleveland there is not the slightest effort made upon the part of any of his spokesmen in either branch of Congress to conceal the fact that he not only "interferes" and tries "to run things," but he directly and openly commands legisla-tion and forces men in his party to advocate or oppose propositions against the interests of themselves and their constituents. It was a righteous exercise of brutal official power when Mr. Cleveland coerced a majority of his party in the House and a sufficient number of Demo-cratic Senators, when combined with Republican support, to give the silver repeal bill success, but he illustrated the volume of his nerve and influence better than he had heretofore exerted them.

Nearly every Democrat in Congress looks upon Mr. Cleveland now with that fear and trembling which characterizes the whipped child when it approaches the reproving parent. At every motion of the latter's hand the child dodges the imaginary blow. It never feels secure until there are smiles of welcome and the extension of the caressful hand. There is no doubt that when the extraordinary session of Congress assembled nine-tenths of the Democrats who came to Washington to engage in law-making brought with them wholesale lots of good resolves and solemn promises to their constituents. They intended to secure appropriations for this and that thing, amend the general laws in various ways, have pension and private bilis passed, and secure offices galore. They fairly reeked with good intentions. When the President sat severely down upon their positions on the silver question they all entered upon a career of fright. Every time the President raised his hand they ducked their heads-they knew not what missile he would hurl at them. Then they were going to do great things in the way of tariff reform, but the President calmly told them that he would take care of that little matter himself, and he directed his ways and means committee what kind of a measure to prepare. When House, and they demanded an immediate caucus for the purpose of modifying the bill before it was reported to the House. The President himself thought there ought to be some changes, like a duty placed on raw sugar, and said it would be well to have a caucus. Then he reconsidered, changed his mind, and said there should be no caucus until the bill was reported. The surging crowd of doughfaces in his party changed their tones every time a message was received from the White House. They are thoroughly subjugated.

The President's wishes defeat all private calculations upon the part of Democrats in Congress. Every Southerner came to Washington after assuring his constituents that before the Christmas snow flew on the hills of Yankeedom the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation would be repealed and the "accursed national banking system stricken down." There hasn't been any legislation on State bank circulation yet, because the President has decreed that it shall be held back. While it may come up in the House the mandate has been issued that it shall be smothered in the Senate. The average Democrat in Congress is a great man at home, but he is a very hum-ble time-server for the President when in Washington. There is little that he can call his own.

THE STATEHOOD BILLS.

All Will Likely Pass Congress if Oklahoma Be Admitted. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- There is already

interest manifested to know what will be course of the Senate in referterritorial bills which coming from the House of Representatives. The Senate territorial committee has not held a meeting during the present Congress or since the committee was organized by the Democrats, and there has consequently been no formal expression of opinion on the part of members upon the question of the admission of new States. Inquiry develops the fact that the committee will probably not take up any of the bills for serious consideration prior to the Christmas holidays. A committee meeting will in all probability be called for some day next week, and it is possible that the matter will be taken up and that there will be a general exchange of opinions among members of the committee; but, as the holidays will be so near then, it is safe to say that the entire question will go over until January. The prevailing opinion among members of the committee is that the committee will be found to be generally favorable to the bills for admission, but there are almost sure to be some disagreements on minor points. Senator Faulkner, who is chairman of the committee, has been inclined to favor the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico for several years, and the Democrats of the Senate have generally taken grounds in favor of their admission because, from a party point of view, it is believed that their admission will be favorable to the Democrats. There has been some apprehension that the Republican Senators might oppose admission because of party reasons, but an imperfect canvass of the Republican members of the committee justifies the statement that, in committee, at least, there will be comparatively little opposition. All the Republican members of the committee except Senator Platt are Western men, and are inclined to admit new States from that section, being convinced that their people are capable of maintaining statehood. There has not as yet been a bill introduced for the admission of Oklahoma, but there is no doubt that the Senate will pass upon a bill for Oklahoma's admission at the same time the other bills are considered, and it is probable that a bill for Ok-

lahoma's admission will be attached to one of the other bilis, probably that for the admission of Utah, for the sake of expedition. The Republicans think that the chances for Republican success would be better in Okahoma than in any of the other proposed States, and may demand this as a concession, which it is believed the Democratic members of the territorial committee will grant without much quibbling. The New Mexico bill will probably meet with more oppostion in committee than any of the others. None of the members doubt that the population of that Territory is insufficient to justify admission if this point alone be considered, but they assert that the majority of the population is not

of a character to make that the best of States. Exception is taken to the fact that most of the residents of New Mexico do not speak the English language, and that Spanish is the prevailing tongue, rendering it necessary to have an interpreter even in the Legislature. There will also be a revival of the effort to have Utah and Nevada joined as one State, and it to be one of the knottiest questions which will present itself in connection with the Utah admission. The argument is made that Nevada's population is not sufficient for statehood, and it is also asserted that if the Nevada population should be united with that of Utah there would be less ground for apprehension that polygamy might be revived in Utah under State control. The silver question may also cut a figure, and some Senators from the Eastern States may be inclined to oppose admission because of the fear of strengthening the silver party, and especially in the Senate. The admission of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma would result in seating eight new Senators, all of whom would probably be silver men. It is asserted that the President has been considering this point, and fears are already expressed that f the bills pass the Senate some of them may be vetoed by him.

PLACE-HUNTING GOSSIP.

Jason Brown Impatient for Spoils-Kentucky in the Saddle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Representative Jason B. Brown will call upon Secretary Lamont again to-morrow and make another insistance upon the immediate removal of all of the Republican employes at the Jeffersonville army depot. Mr. Brown has made this request about forty times since last March, but he has not received much encouragement either at the War Department or the White House. To-morrow he will make a last pull and insist that these Republicans be "bounced" before the New

South Dakota Democrats in Washington to-night are confident that Judge Graybill. of their State, now here, will be this week appointed receiver of the land office at Pierre, S. D. He is strongly indersed for the position, and is well qualified for the cuties. Judge Graybill is a brother of Clay Graybill, of Indianapolis, and editor Gray-

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bill, of the Shelbyville Democrat, and for COOPER terest in the contest. It is stated to-night, upon apparently good authority, that Will S. Hays, the song writer, of Louisville, will this week be appointed supervising inspector of steamboats for the Evansville district. This appointment will floor Representative Taylor, who has been urging the selection of Mr. Zinzich, of Evansville, and shows Kentucky rules the Treasury Department.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Views of Business Men as Presented

to Mr. Springer's Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The committee on banking and currency has heard from the country. Several weeks ago, while the agitation of the currency question was at its height and the wisest of legislators hesitated as to the panacea for the great distress existing in the commercial centers, the committee on banking and currency extended an invitation through the press to the people at large for suggestions as to the wisest method of monetary legislation to meet the demands of the times. 'The result of this invitation has been an avalanche of communications from all parts of the country, some of which are frivolous, but many of which are of great importance just at this time, in view of the commercial standing of some of the gentlemen who have made suggestions to the

Ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell says: "I think the government should go out of the currency business, and that it ought to have done so years ago. It should pay its floating debt at once by the issue of long, low-rate interest bonds. After this floating debt is all paid in long bonds, then the committee on banking and currency should provide that the national banks use all these bonds at their face value as a basis for their circulating notes, then they would furnish all the currency that the country would require, and the government would be absolutely relieved from doing it. Possibly, in the near future. it would transpire that there was not enough government bonds to be used as a basis for the circulating medium, then it would be easy to amend the national act by providing for the use of other satisfactory bonds. Next, the government should repeal the subtreasury act. Let the revenues of the government be deposited the bill was completed there was a perfect in national banks where collected, they storm of howls from Democrats in the giving security for the whole amount recelved, and thus keep all the money in circulation.

The Clearing-bouse Association of Seattle, Wash, through H. W. Wheeler, president of the Commercial Bank of that city, submits a bill which provides that all national banks as at present organized, the capital of which is fully paid up an unimpaired, should be permitted to withdraw the bonds held by the treasury to secure their circuiating notes and, together with such other banks as shall be organized under the amended laws, be authorized to issue their circulating notes, to be provided by the government in similar manner as now pursued, to equal 50 per cent. of the unimpaired paid-

up capital.

J. L. Elliot, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., recommends that the national banks "be allowed to issue 25 per cent. of the capital in bills to be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum; an additional 25 per cent. to be taxed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the third and fourth 25 per cent, to be taxed at the rate of 4 and 6 per cent. per annum, respectively; that all these taxes be paid into the treasury as a guarantee fund, and that the stock and stockholders' liability of the bank be held as security for the bills, which would be a prior lien upon the same. This would give some flexibility to the currency. If this could have been done in May, June and July this trouble would not have occurred, and millions of dollars would have been saved to the country. Jefferson Chandler, the head of the law firm of Chandler & Kremer, New York,

recommends a bill which levies an annual tax of one quarter of 1 per cent. on all deposits in national banks, the tax to be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury on the last day of the month on the deposits of that month. The object of this bill, as stated by its author, is to prevent banking systems from "bulling" and "bearing" the financial market. Thomas Waller, of Philadelphia, who states that he is a mugwump, rejoices that Chairman Springer is opposed to the repeal

of the tax on State bank issues, and states that disaster will await any party that again precipitates State bank notes upon The banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., New York city, says: "What is wanted from Congress at the present time is not more money, but some change in the banking laws which will provide money when it is wanted in the future when another commercial disturbance comes upon us

What is wanted is a safety valve attached to the banking system. This can be done by bringing in a bill to incorporate clearing houses under United States charters, with such additional powers and duties as are necessary to enable them to do under the sanction of the law and supervision of the treasury officials what the New York banks did so successfully last summer without the sanction of the law, except the law of self-preservation.

SEES THINGS ARIGHT. An Indiana Democrat Talks About Cleveland's Pension Policy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- To-day's Washington Post says: "Among the occupants of the settees in the Ebbitt last night was William R. Butler, of Terre Haute, Ind. 'If there was an election in Indiana to-day,' he said, in the course of conversation upon politics, 'I believe the State would give 25,-900 Republican majority. The pension policy of the present administration will account for it. I am, as you know, an old soldier, and, of course, I would always vote the Democratic ticket, because I have never voted any other. But the soldier vote in the State would be almost unanimously cast in favor of a Republican candidate if it was taken to-day. It was that vote, without any question, that gave Indiana to Mr. Cleveland last year. I was actively engaged in the campaign, in a moderate way. and do not exaggerate when I say that 40 per cent. of the soldier vote was given to the Democratic ticket. I doubt if 3 per cent, of it could be secured by us now, and the pension policy is the cause of the dis-

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Mrs. M. D. Helm, formerly of Muncie, has for some

days been and is now seriously ill with nervous affliction. SCORE TWO FOR THE "HAYSEED."

Notorious Confidence Men Shot to Death by a Countryman.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 16 .- G. E. Meyers and Joseph Blum, who, with confederates, have been operating a confidence "tailor shop" in this city, were shot and instantly killed shortly before 6 o'clock this morning. s more than probable that this will prove | The killing is supposed to have been done by a stranger, whose name is given as A. F. Philley, a countryman, who had been enticed into their joint. He left the city on a train for Omaha, ten minutes after the double homicide, and has not yet been apprehended. All the circumstances point to him as the perpetrator. According to the testimony of Hugh McDermitt, of Rock Rapids, he went with Philley to the railroad depot about 5:39 a. m. While there the two were engaged in conversation by Meyers. He invited them out to take a drink. Philley accepted. In ten or fifteen minutes Philley returned somewhat excited and out of breath and caught the train leaving at 6 a. m. The theory is that Meyers took the stranger to the gang's headquarters on Third street, where Blum was on guard. and attempted to rob him, and that he resisted and shot both. At first it was supposed that other members of the gang were the guilty parties, and "Burly" Graves, "Kid" Snell, "Jim" Bowman, James Mc-Morris and Frank McGibbons were arrested and are still in jail. Telegrams have been sent with a view of intercepting Philley, but nothing has yet been heard of him. The two dead men were shot through the abdomen with a revolver held at close range. Meyer was an all round crook, known throughout the country as "Kidney." Blum was also well known and came here from

Hotel Burned.

Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 17 .- Early this morning the Lakeview Hotel, in this city, was burned, entailing a loss of nearly 200,-000. The property was insured for \$20,000. The fire started in the furnace room in the basement, and gained such headway that a number of the seventy-five guests barely escaped alive, and only a few of them saved their belongings. A Mr. Davis, of St. Paul, electrician at the power house here, fell from the third-story balcony to the ground and received internal injuries from which he may dia

His Danville Man Beaten in the Election for Postmaster.

Another Candidate Proposed for Congress by Disgusted Democrats-Relief for Unemployed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17 .- The Democratic patrons of the Danville postoffice yesterday elected a postmaster, according to the orders of Congressman Cooper, and Robert Wade was the lucky man. He was the man who was elected last winter at the meeting held to protest against Cooper's recommendation of editor King, of the Gazette. The long refusal of Mr. Cooper to heed the demands of the people for an election and the growing opposition to Mr. King engendered much bitterness, until Mr. Cooper was compelled to withdraw his candidate and consent to an election. The result is that Cooper received a black eye, and Democracy is no better satisfied than before. There is considerable talk among local Democrats that they will present the name of George W. Brill at the next convention as a congressional candidate. He is a strong Democrat, an attorney, and is being favorably considered over the dis-

Relief Movements at Shelbyville. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17.-A large proportion of the workingmen of this city were employes in the furniture factories when they closed down, early last summer, consequently it was expected that there would be suffering among the poorer classes should the winter be severe. Two systems for relief were organized aside from that furnished by the township trustee. The King's Daughters, composed of the charitable Christian ladies, have divided the city into districts and themselves into committees to look after the needy. A committee from the City Council in a few days raised nearly one thousand dollars by subscription to a relief fund. One farmer offers all the wood needed for fuel for the poor for the cutting. The County Commissioners have opened a free coal and wood yard. Every arrangement possible has been perfected to

Lafayette Wants Rev. Pfanstichl.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17 .- Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, announced that if the church will release him from his second year's contract, begun recently, he will accept the call of the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette. Rev. Pfanstiehl came here from Denver a little more than a year ago. The salary proposed by the Lafayette church is \$3,000, and a wider field of usefulness is offered to a pastor. There is no dissatisfaction here and both himself and wife are well beloved by their people. This is the fifth call made to Rev. Pfanstiehl by this same congregation.

Creditors Will Fight for Assets. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 17 .- The assignment Thursday of Max Jacobs, the Nappanee clothing merchant, is arousing much speculation and fierce litigation. The stock is estimated at \$7,000 and the real estate at \$3,000, while the claims aggregate \$16,000. Of this amount Isaac Jacobs, a son, holds a chattel mortgage of \$4,000, alleged to be due him on salary as clerk. A writ of re-plevin was issued to-day in favor of Goldsmith, Fliss & Co., of Cleveland, who are creditors for \$6,600, and who propose to set the assignment aside if possible.

Glass Tube Works Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PENDLETON, Ind., Dec. 17 .- The Pendleton glass tube and pipe works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$10,-000. The company is composed largely of Indianapolis capitalists, several of the State officials being heavy stockholders. They will rebuild the plant.

Indiana Notes.

Webster Stevens, aged forty, who died at Muncie, Friday night, was buried Sunday, services being conducted by the Red

Thomas Nelson and William Disbennett, who robbed Delaware county farmers, have been sentenced to one year each in State's

At Pendleton Sunday night thieves stole a horse, buggy and harness from Joseph Kennard's barn. One hundred dollars is offered for the arrest and conviction of the

The Western glass works at Marion were destroyed by fire Friday night, throwing 175 men and boys out of employment. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet turned against a wooden wall. The loss is about \$6,000, covered by insur-

At the last meeting of the T. J. Harrison Post, G. A. R., at Kokomo, the following officers were chosen for the coming year: Commander, L. H. Hillis; senior vice commander, Joseph Clark; junior vice commander, V. D. Ellis; officer of the day, James Arnett; officer of the guard, Deck Moore,

GROVER SIZED UP.

ment He Is Very Small. Washington Dispatch to Chicago Times

Some Democrat person of excessive sarcasm ought to move that we do now erect President Cleveland a monument. Whitney and Lamont and Jackal Benedict are attending to the erection of a bank account in his favor; the rest of us should busy ourselves pointing some pure. Parian coiumn heavenward to express onr appreciation of milk-white merit and towering

To-day the Republicans were chasing our

party in Senate and . House. And the De-

mocracy was on the feeble defensive. Not for anything it ever did or thought of doing, but because of the scintillant Hawaiian policy of our dictator. There are several matters the Democracy in Congress should be taught. Mr., Cleveland is not the Democrat party, never was and never will be. He is no more the Democrat party than the yellow dog tied under the wagon, howling and holding back, is the team and wagon. His Sandwich Island plottings to pull down a republic and rebuild a throne, and then place thereon a queen whose morals are as black as her complexion, are all his own. They are eminently not the Democrat party's. And the sooner Democrats in Senate and House disavow them and cease screening them the better for the public and the party, too. Cleveland preferred to play his hand alone. He had his piracy all arranged before Congress adjourned from the extra session. He said never a word. He asked no Democrat advice. He had sent on that remarkable person, Paramount Blount, and had received his equally remarkable report. He had framed his whole policy-if anything utterly criminal and felonious can be named a policy-and had dispatched his minister and his gunboats to execute that policy. From first to last, although plainly within the frontiers of his duty, he submitted nothing to Congress; neither for its advice nor approval.

Mr. Cleveland has made his bed; let him lie therein. He has sown the wind; let him reap unaided and undefended the whirlwind which is his due. Congress and his party men in Congress owe him nothing but their memory of the insults he has made them bear and the wrongs he has wrought against them. The Democracy in Congress. in the estimation of Mr. Cleveland, to seize a rude simile from the transmississippi, is neither fit to drink with a nigger nor eat with a dog. Why, then, should it put itself in the fire and feed its party to the flames to defend him from the retribution which now raps at the door of his folly? Let his sins burn him; they don't belong to the Democracy. Frye, of Maine, came after President Cleveland in the Senate. He made a suc-

cess because the facts make a success. The history of this attempt to put monarchy on its feet in Honolulu cannot be fortressed against attack. Vest rose to reply, and before he was in his seat again-where he had better remained in the first place-he and Hoar and Frye were all on the same side. Over in the House a policy of suppression was adopted, and McCreary, of Kentucky, stopped everybody's mouth with the previous question on the adoption of the Hitt resolution. As matters now stand stand both Senate and House are asking for the entire Sandwich Island correspondence. together with a full explanation from Mr. Cleveland as to his devious stewardship in

It is not to his credit that these are not already before them. His delay and dillydally fool nobody, nor will be long per-sisted in without bringing further paril. The sooner he gets the whole affair into the hands of Congress the wiser and better he will perform for his own, peace and his own security, and the sooner the Democracy in Congress washes its party hands of the whole miserable bundle of blundering crime and fastens the responsibility to the Cleveland coat tails, where it be-longs, the better and wiser it will perform.

San Francisco drifted into the sea. It is American in its very essence. And it is the American sentiment which creates and upholds Dole. All that Mr. Cleveland has accomplished by his wrong is to give Hawallan business over as a prey to panic and cause the little islanders to bristle. That is the Doleian attitude now. He will resist. Thurston will soon be there. On the heels of his arrival, if not sooner, you will hear that Cleveland's minister has been given his papers and been shown the

door. Then the affair will be in an admirable snarl. Congressmen believe that Willis had instructions to proceed to measures of force to put back the Queen, and say that he saved Cleveland when he failed to carry them out. To-day comes a story from the State Department that a large part of the correspondence is missing. It is said to have belonged to the Harrison administration. But it won't do, and those who lost it had better find it as briskly as possible. One of the entertaining features of the business is that some twenty Democrat members of the House have prepared speeches of vitriol against Mr. Cleveland. And now they have prepared them-loaded themselves therewith, as it were-they are afraid to fire them off.

ISN'T IT WICKED?

The Way a Prohibition Organ Tries to Deceive Its Credulous Readers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I suppose that the wickedness of any given act depends very much upon the way the man was raised. For instance: I do not imagine that the Hawaiian who ate missionaries and other people a hundred years ago was as wicked as a Hawaiian would be who would eat a missionary or "the sons of missionaries" to-day. The Hawaiian, a hundred years ago, did not know any better; the Hawaiian of today does, though it might be all the same with the missionary. The difference is in the rais-

A few days ago I read flaming headlines in The Voice, published in New York, the national organ of the Prohibition party. The line read, "Immense Gains," and so on, as though that party was just sweeping everything before it, and would certainly be on top at the next election, or as soon as possible thereafter. To see how that party was gaining I turned to the files of the Voice, prevent suffering among the deserving un- and I found by its own figures it had, in 1886, 294,853 votes in an aggregate vote of 8,526,488, being three and forty-five hundredths per cent, of the whole vote. As the party had been growing for about eighteen years, this did not look like coming to the hrone very soon. Turning to the Voice of 1892, six years later, and almost every number containing something about "immense 70,710 in an aggregate vote of 12,167,102, or just two and three-tenths per cent. of the whole; in other words, to have kept even with its relative strength as shown in 1886, it should have cast 420,789, being in 1892 only a little more than half as strong relatively as it was in 1886. But as 1892 was not a good year for the party, I turned to the files of 1893. It was not a year of general elections, but there were enough to indicate the rapid growth of the party. Here are figures taken from the Voice: New York, n 1893, 34,338; in 1892, 38,034; in 1887, 41,850 Pennsylvania, in 1893, 21,358; in 1892, 25,143; in 1886, 32,458. Ohio, in 1893, 22,406; in 1892, 26,007; in 1886, 28,982. New Jersey, in 1893, 8,326; in 1892, 7,920; in 1886, 19,808. In Iowa it had no candidate for Governor in 1893, coalescing with the prohibition faction of the Republican party, the combination giving only 10,107. Now isn't it wicked, Mr. Editor, for a preacher who knows better to deceive a few country people who do not keep a file of the Voice, by forever harping upon "immense gains?" There is another thing about these figures from the Voice. In seventeen States the

question of prohibition has been submitted to a direct vote. It received in these seventeen States 1,758,895 out of an aggregate vote in the same States of 4,784,164, or 34 2-10 per cent. of the popular vote. Yet in these States the highest aggregate vote of the Prohibition party was only 107,326, only 6 44-100 per cent of the prohibition vote as shown by the votings upon pro-hibition. Now, isn't it wicked, Mr. Editor, for a peacher to publish to the world that the Prohibitionists of the Nation constitute less than 3 per cent. of the voters, whereas his own figures show that they constitute more than 34 per cent? Of course the Voice will continue to speak of "immense gains," and country people who do not keep a file of the Voice will echo 'immense gains," but isn't it wicked in a preacher, anyhow? But even country people will find him out some day and quit fooling with a party which in twenty-five years can muster only 2 per cent. of the popular vote and growing less every year, though town people who love to figure as candidates and committeemen and the like will be slow to surrender their honors. Indianapolis, Dec. 17. U. L. SEE.

Got the Statesman Out of a Difficulty. American Industries.

There was something about his appearance and something about his manner that proclaimed the office seeker, and the oldtime politician recognized the symptoms at "Mr. Bliggins," he said, motioning his visitor to a chair, "I am glad you called." "Thank you, sir." "You are one of the few people to whom

I feel under obligation. "It's very good of you to say so. I called "It is an obligation which I feel deeply, and which I always hope to feel." "Perhaps you exaggerate," the hopeful According to a Democratic Measure- | visitor said in an effort to be modest. "No, I don't. You are one of the few people of my acquaintance who never asked me for an appointment." And the applicant was so embarrassed that he concluded he'd go home and send his remarks by mail.

The Marriage Mills Runner.

The marriage runner business is not confined to the Jeffersonville side of the river. It is not generally known that there are men who go backward and forward on the Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry boats for the purpose of making fees out of runaway couples. When they see a couple they can tell at a glance whether the parties are running away from parental wrath or not. If the girl looks to be under the legal age the fellow immediately makes a proposition with the groom to swear that she is of age. Sometimes these fellows get as much as \$10 or \$15 for their services. They manage to make a good living out of the business, but the angry father who discovers their 'good thing" and chooses to prosecute them may get them into trouble some day.

Old Circus Rider Seriously Hurt. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- While saving hts young daughter from a terrible death, Richard H. Dockrill, the oldest of American horse trainers and circus riders, was kicked in the side by a savage stallion last evening and probably fatally injured. The girl was bitten by the horse, but escaped with a slight wound. Before it was captured the enraged brute attacked a number of other horses with teeth and hoof. and bit it valuable mare so badly that the latter animal may have to be shot

A Wealthy Letter Carrier. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17 .- Henry McMillan, a letter carrier in this city, was found

drowned in the Ohio river here to-day. An interesting feature of this casualty was the revelation that McMillan leaves an unincumbered estate of \$100,000, comprising a woolen mill in Indiana, several farms and a number of houses in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. He lived in Newport. Her Sufferings.

Newport News. "Mamma, mayn't I have just a little more pudding?" "Why, May, dear, you are such a tiny girl. Don't you think you have had enough for this time?" "I know I'm little, mamma, and (sadly) I suffer a great deal from that."

Mean Remark. Detroit Tribune.

Chicago is still living on the belated remarks of celebrities who visited the fair during its closing days, but these won't last much longer, and then she'll have to get right down again to those whoop-ee! press .. notices which her own citizens are accustomed to furnish all the year round.

Good Health. Boston Transcript.

Rev. Robert Collyer's celebrating his seventieth birthday by saying he has never been absent from his pulpit on account of sickness recalls Browning's saying "that he once had a headache, in St. Petersburg."

An Afterthought.

Kansas City Journal. When Mr. Van Alen was far away upon the bosom of the Atlantic and had time to think it probably occurred to him all at once that he had been buncoed.

Ex-Governor Biggs Dying. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—It is re-ported here that ex-Governor Biggs, of Delaware, is dying at Middletown, Del. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CLARA BARTON'S WORK

President of the Red Cross Council Has the Brain of a Ruler.

Swift and Silent Relief Afforded to Suffering in War and Peace-Backed by Many Powerful Nations.

Mrs. McGuirk, in San Francisco Chronicle One woman in our country has held in her hands for the last thirty years a wonderful administrative power, which has been used freely. To me this modest woman with the brain of a ruler, who sits with crowned heads in the first and most powerful international council yet organized, who has served on the cruelest of foreign battlefields, who clothes a city or feeds a starving people with equal ease, who in eleven years has done what was found to do on more than fourteen fields of national disaster, is the greatest woman this country has produced, none excepted, and time will justify that estimate. People will never know half of Clara Barton's deeds unless her biographer is her own right hand, and even then modesty will keep the ink from picturing much that has gone to round out her

Miss Barton is one of the personal features of Washington. Just before she started for the wrecked sea islands I saw her at the headquarters of the Red Cross, in the old historic mansion of the city, on Seventeenth street, opposite the State Department. During the war it was used by gains," I found that in 1892 it cast only army generals as headquarters, and Miss Barton has carefully had the doors of the rooms which were at various times occupled by Halleck, Hooker, Meade and Grant marked with cards to that effect. This is Miss Barton's home. There are flags of all nations, silk flags and famous European flags, arranged in curtain draperies and portieres. The walls of the hall and stairway are hung similarly. On the first floor is a long salon, where some of the societies in which Miss Barton is interested, meet on her invitation, and when Miss Barton gives these receptions, which everybody likes to attend, the young girls who delight to flock around the hostess, turn it into a ball room. Directly over this salon, and the same size, is Miss Barton's library and office. Here we had a talk over late Red Cross affairs.

For the general public to appreciate the Red Cross from an exact understanding of the inside workings seems impossible. Everything is conducted without ostentation. The world hears of the Red Cross only in times of national disasters. There is seldom any noise made about subscriptions. The Red Cross headquarters is communicated with by the proper authorities of a suffering locality. Miss Barton signilies its readiness to conduct relief work. Trains or steamers are sent with suitable opplies, and so complete is the confidence in the wisdom of the Red Cross that money donations come in without public appeal When Miss Barton, as president of the Red Cross, does make a statement of conditions and repeat it, it can be understood that the necessity for supplies and funds is beyond the ordinary. No stir is made over the contributions and supplies sent. It is all silent, swift and sure. Nurses spring up like magic on every hand. The best-trained men and women in the country are ready to move on the afflicted district.

"There is no need for us to maintain training schools," said Miss Barton. "The instant it is known the Red Cross wants nurses or assistants, physicians and nurses from all parts of the country hasten to place themselves under Red Cross orders and stitch the brassart to their coat sleeve.' Usually the only news that comes is a simple announcement that the district is occupied by Miss Barton and the Red Cross, accompanied by directions for marking and addressing supplies. That is about all the public knows of it. Work goes on steadily and intelligently. There are no delays and controversies over methods. Supplies come in and the country has implicit confidence in Miss Barton's capabilities to handle the situation and knows there is from that time no necessity for any worry on

. MILITARY DISCIPLINE. Miss Barton lays stress on one point or two which charity workers can appreciate. She says: "The Red Cross has behind it the experience and wisdom of the military world, and maintains, so far as practicable, upon entering a field the strict discipline of an army. If, as at Johnstown, it finds the field held by the military, it at once reports as an arm of the service, is gladly recognized, and proceeds with its work with all the aid, confidence and advantages of that high protecting power. It not only has the authority and sanction of the military of the country behind it, but it has the authority of Con-

gress as well.

first ever made.

but it is nevertheless a fact that such work as has been recently performed by the Red Cross in the Sea island district is watched by foreign nations with a closeness and interest quite unthought of by us here. That it is within the jurisdicton of the Red Cross to conduct such relief as that for the wrecked Sea islanders is due entirely to Miss Barton. As the Red Cross was organized in the Geneva convention the articles of the treaty applied only to the "amelioration of the wounded in armies on the field." It took the United States eightenn years to make up its mind to sign that treaty. One of President Garfield's last acts was the appointment of Clara Barton as president of the national association of the United States. President Arthur carried out Garfield's intention of recommending the signing of the Red Cross treaty, and on March 1, 1882, Congress voted the United States into the group of nations which had signed this great international treaty, the

It will probably be news to most people,

Before the United States ratified the treats Miss Barton's foresight grasped the probable need of this country, and, believing that it would be caused by the elements instead of human agencies, a clause was inserted giving the Red Cross in this country power to act in national needs beyond the original lines of the treaty, which only considered relief in war. When Miss Barton made this suggestion the international committee regarded it as an innovation. But the United States was finally accepted with what is know as the "civil clause," or "the American amendment to the treaty of the Red Cross." And very fortunate for the entire country has that amendment proved, for in eleven years the Red Cross has gone into fourteen fields of national disaster. Miss Barton said that Japan, which is the last nation to enter into the treaty. asked permission to use the American amendment, and that all the nations which have signed since this country have used it, while the heads of the original nations to the treaty are talking of adopting it and are watching such work as the Red Cross is doing in our country with very critical eyes. If Germany and France and Great Britain and Russia should finally adopt the American amendment it would be to Clara Barton that the Red Cross will owe, next to Henri Durant, in whose brain the Red Cross was conceived, its greatest power for usefulness.

NOT WITH CUP AND SPOON. The popular idea of the president of the Red Cross has been, as Miss Barton expresses, "a woman with a cup in one hand and a spoon in the other." The late war in this country and the Franco-German war earned her the title of the American Florence Nightingale, and the generation | the glowing red cross on its snowy backwhich gave that title to her like to think | ground planed on the old man's coat just of her in that way. Then, too, the pictures that young people have seen of her strengthen that idea, for Miss Barton likes best of all the portrait taken of her in her old-time garb, and to make sure that she will be remembered as she likes best she has for some time declined to have any new pictures made. As a special favor Miss Barton consented to a snap shot. But the "cup and spoon" is only one of the parts of the Red Cross work. There are conferences to setend and communica-

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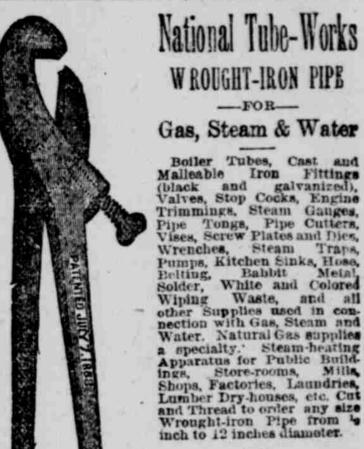
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S. PENNSYLVAN IA ST tions from the international council to consider which often involve great questions that would prove in case of war extremely important. Just now, and for several years, in fact, Miss Barton has been laboring to get Congress to take action to protect the sign of the Red Cross and make its use by any but the authorized agents of the Red Cross a severely punished offense. When the treaty was adopted the countries failed to take action to protect its name, and it has been proved by experience that frauds in time of war hinder the work of the society in positions

of extreme peril. It is a very grave matter and Miss Barton brought down the conference at Carlsrhue several years ago when she made a speech in which she described some of the ways in which the name had been applied by enterprising Americans, Miss Barton has a keen wit, and she used it on the wringing machines and mowing machines and other inventions that had appropriated the rosy cross, to the amusement of the

in this country ex-Patent Commissioner Mitchell has rendered a decision refusing to grant patents to cover the name Red Cross for all sorts of articles, as he holds that the incorporation of the society under that name, with other considerations, prevents any such patents. In several European countries anybody who fraudulently wears the red cross gets imprisonment and fires and severe punishment. Miss Barton is very much concerned over the matter in this country. She calls the sign of the Red Cross "the one universal sign on the face of the earth sacred to humanity alone." Those who wear the red cross rightfully are proud of it. Those who have seen it come as a salvation in times of suffering look upon it as only second to the Christian. Miss Barton has seen the effect it has on

one who wears it, and tells a pathetic story in this connection. In the spring of 1893 a reception to celebrate the Red Cross anniversary was given at the headquarters. Miss Barton placed anew the ribbon decoration of the Red Cross upon the original members of the national association. Among them was the oldest member, a man of great worth. When she fastened it on his coat she noticed that he seemed moved, but did not think of it especially. A few weeks later she was invited to attend his funeral, and when she came to gaze on the old man in the coffin there was where she had placed it. It had been his wish that he should be buried in that coat with the red cross on his breast. Miss Barton comes from an old Massachusetts family. Her father was well-todo, and Miss Barton has consequently never

lacked for anything.

A Perennial Fool. Toledo Blade And now the fool who writes it "Xmas" is materializing numerously.